

Select Poetry.

[From the Home Journal.]
MUSIC.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

The wind-harp has music it means to the tree,
And so has the shell that complains to the sea,
The lark that sings merrily over the lea,
The reed of the rude shepherd boy!
We revel in music when day has begun,
When rock-fountains gush into glee as they run,
And stars of the morn'g sing their hymns to the sun.

Who brightens the hill-tops with joy!
The spirit of melody floats in the air,
Our senses beguiling from sorrow and care,
In blessings sent down from above!

But nature has music far more to my choice—
And all in her exquisite changes rejoice—
No tones thrill my heart like the dear human voice
When breathed by the being I love!

CAMPION SONG.

WRITTEN FOR YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUBS.
TUNE—"Villagers and the Doves."

As Buchanan was walking by the White House
One day
His eyes did roll upward and thus he did say,
"I am looking for lodgings, and this is the way."

So I guess I will take it quite early next spring,
Chorus—Singing to la la la la la la la la la la.

Then bowing quite low to the people around,
He called them the bravest he ever had found;
The South was his darling, the North was his pride;
And in speaking of Kansas he tenderly sighed.

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.
"I am yours, my dear people," he fervently said,
And "tis for that reason I never shall wed,
I'll be your protector, yours truly, alone,
Your joys and your sorrows shall all be my own."

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.
"Twas thus he was talking sweet things to the crowd,
When the voice of the people rose up very loud:
"Here comes John and Jessie, so clear out of the way,
'Tis too late in the season for you to make hay."

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.
"We go for Free Kansas, Free Press and Free Speech,
And many great things that Freedom doth teach—
We want no old fogies to crush us with wrong,
So clear out of the way for Jessie and John!"

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.
Then Buchanan with weeping looked round
On the crowd,
But alas! for his "feelings," they cried very loud,
"Make way for brave FREMONT, our hero make way."

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.
You can ride up Salt River for ten cents a day,
Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.
Now all wire-pullers take warning by this,
Ere dreaming of pining political bliss;
Don't knock at the White House or Uncle
Sam's Farm,
Unless Freedom and Jessie do hang on your arm.

Chorus—Singing to la, la, la.

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ages, and marks of his favorite horses—
such as Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia—
and Arab—etc. Also his dogs, chiefly fox hounds—Vulcan, Singer, Rockwood, Trustlove, etc.

A large Virginia estate, in those days was a little empire. The mansion house was the seat of government with its numerous dependencies, such as a kitchen, smoke-house, workshops, and stables. In this mansion the planter reigned supreme. His steward or overseer was his prime minister and executive officer. He had his legion of house negroes for domestic service, and his host of field negroes for the culture of tobacco, Indian corn, and other crops, and for other out of the door labor. Their quarters formed a kind of hamlet apart, composed of various huts, with little gardens and poultry yards, all well stocked, and swarms of little negroes gamboling in the sunshine. Then there were large wooden edifices, for the curing of tobacco, the staple and most profitable production, and mills for grinding wheat and Indian corn, of which large fields were cultivated for the supply of the family, and also for the maintenance of the negroes.

Among the slaves were artificers of all kinds—tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, and so forth—so that a plantation produced everything within itself for ordinary use. As to articles of fashion and luxuries, and expensive clothing they were imported from London, for the planters on the main rivers, especially the Potomac, carried on an immediate trade with England.

The Virginia planters were prone to leave the care of their estates too much to their overseers, and to think personal labor a degradation. Washington carried into his rural affairs the same method, activity, and circumspection that had distinguished him in military life. He kept his own accounts, posted up his books, and balanced them with mercantile exactness. We have examined them as well as his diaries recording his daily occupations and his letter-books, containing his entries of shipments of tobacco, and correspondence with London agents. They are monuments of his business habits.

The products of his estate also became so noted for the faithfulness, as to quality and quantity, with which they were put up, that it is said that any barrel of flour that bore the brand of George Washington, Mount Vernon, was exempted from the custom inspection in the West India ports.

He was an early riser, often before day-break in the winter when the nights were long. On such occasions he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candle-light. He breakfasted at seven in the summer and eight in the winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal—called hush-cake—formed his frugal repast. Immediately after breakfast he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, aiding with his own hands.

Dinner was served at two o'clock. He ate heartily, but was no epicure, no critic about his food. His beverage was small beer or cider, and two glasses of old Madeira. He took his tea of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night at about nine o'clock.

If confined to the house by bad weather, he took that occasion to arrange his papers, post up his accounts, or write letters—passing part of his time in reading, and occasionally reading aloud to his family.

He treated his negroes with kindness, attended to their comforts, and particularly careful of them in sickness, but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all their allotted tasks. He had a quick eye in calculating each man's capabilities. An entry to his diary gives a curious instance of this. Four of his negroes employed as carpenters, were engaged in hewing and shaping timber. It appeared to him, in noticing the amount of work accomplished between two succeeding mornings, that they labored at their labor. Sitting down quietly, he timed their operations—how long it took them to get their crooked saw and other implements ready—how long to clear away the branches from the trunk of a fallen tree—how long to hew and saw them—what time expended in considering and consulting and, after all, how much work was effected during the time he looked on. From this time he made his computation how much they could execute in the course of the day, working entirely at their case.

At another time we find him working for a part of two days with Peter, his smith, to make a plow a new invention of his own. This after two of three failures, he accomplished. Then with less than his usual judgment, he put his two liegemen horses to the plow, and ran a great risk of spoiling them, in giving his new invention a trial over ground thickly swarded.

Anon, during a thunder-storm, a frightened negro alarms the house with word that the mill is giving away, upon which there is a general turn out of forces, with Washington at their head, wheeling and shovelling gravel, during a pelting rain, to check the gushing water.

Washington delighted in the chase. In the hunting season, when he rode out early in the morning to visit a distant part of the estate, where work was going on, he often took some of his dogs with him for the chance of starting a fox, which he often did, though he was not always successful in killing him. He was a bold rider, and an admirable horseman, though he never claimed the merit of being an accomplished fox hunter. In the height of the season, however, he would be out with fox hounds two or three times a week, accompanied by his guests at Mount Vernon and the gentlemen in the neighborhood, especially the Fairfaxes of Belbois, of which estate his friend, William Fairfax, was now the proprietor. On such occasions there would be a hunting dinner at one or other of those establishments, at which convivial repast, Washington is said to have enjoyed himself with unenvied hilarity.

A CANINE NOBLEMAN. We take the following from the Trinity, (California) Times. It records one of the most remarkable instances of canine sagacity:

William Dredge lives about five miles from town, at the base of the mountain which towers north of us. A short time after midnight, on the morning of Wednesday last, he was aroused from his slumbers by the howl of a dog. No menace on his part could rid him of the strange intruder. The dog continued to walk around the cabin, still repeating his dismal howling and moaning, occasionally making efforts to effect an entrance through the closed doorway. Surprised and much alarmed at this singular demonstration, Mr. Dredge at last hastily dressed himself and unlocked the door when a large mastiff rushed in. The dog at once caught hold of his trousers, and employed every gentle means to induce the man to accompany him outside. Dredge's first impression was, that the animal was mad; and yet so peculiar and earnest his dumb entreaties, that he finally yielded, and proceeded without the cabin. A joyful yell was the result, and the delighted brute, now capering and wagging his tail before him, and now returning and seizing him by the hand and trousers, induced Dredge to follow him.

Their course was up the precipitous side of the mountain, and soon they were forcing their way through a snow drift that had settled in one of its numerous fissures. Here comes the wonder. Upon the snow lay the body of a woman, who had evidently perished from cold and exhaustion. Her limbs were already stiffened in death; but what was the surprise of Mr. Dredge to see that faithful dog ferret out from a bundle of clothing that lay by the side of the woman, a young child, about two years old, still warm and living. A little inspection, aided by the starlight and the brightness of the snow, enabled him to discover that the person of the woman was nearly naked. With a mother's affection she had stripped her own person in order to furnish warmth to her exposed infant. The trusty dog had completed her work of self-sacrifice.

Mr. Dredge immediately conveyed the child to his cabin, and, arousing some of his neighbors, proceeded again to the mountain to secure from the attacks of wild beasts the person of the unfortunate woman. Her body was buried the next day. The child and dog have been adopted by this good Samaritan; but as yet he has been unable to obtain any light as to the name of the woman, or how she happened to stray on the mountain side at such an unfortunate hour. The child is well, and is truly a handsome boy.

A KISSING ITEM. A young gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, had occasion a short time since, to drive his pretty cousin Fanny down to Windsor in a gig. Little Charlie, a brother of Fanny's accompanied and sat between them in the gig; but as he was only five or six years of age, was considered nobody. Unfortunately, however, the little fellow had got a new suit that very day, of which he was exceedingly proud. Finding on his arrival at Windsor, that it had sustained some injury he rushed to his mamma to complain. "I declare, mamma," he cried, "I'll never ride in a gig between sister Fanny and cousin George again."

"Why so, my dear?" inquired mamma. "Because," he replied, "they've crushed my new hat all to pieces with leaning over to kiss each other all the way from Richmond."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

CONTRIVANCE.—As Dr. Darwin was walking one day in his garden, he perceived a wasp upon the gravel walk with a large fly, nearly as big as itself, which it had caught. Kneeling down, he distinctly saw it cut off the head and abdomen, and then taking up with his feet the trunk or middle portion of the body, to which the wings remained attached, fly away; but a breeze of wind, acting on the wings of the fly, turned round the wasp with its burden, and impeded its progress. Upon this it alighted again on the gravel walk, deliberately saved off first one wing, and then the other, and having thus removed the cause of its embarrassment, flew off with its booty.

A jailer had received strict orders not to keep any prisoners in solitary confinement. Once when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he was obliged, in consequence to kick the other out of doors, to comply with regulations.

Why are twice eleven like twice ten?
Ans.—Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty-two.

In Pennsylvania it is pretty certain—that but one electoral ticket will be run by the opponents of Buchanan.

FIDELITY TO DUTY.—Mr. T. L. Berry, baggage master of the Fall River train, who was on board the Empire State when the late accident occurred, informs us that he had just been speaking to the third engineer, Ezra Williamson, at the door of the engine-room, when the explosion took place. Mr. Berry sprang forward and escaped injury, but Mr. Williamson, obeying a dictate of duty, stopped the engine before he left the room and then ran upon the deck.

Berry followed him and raised him up when he fell, and the first words he spoke after the accident, and almost the last he ever articulated were, "Did I stop the engine?" The poor fellow fell a victim to his sense of duty, and but for his fidelity and devotion, the boat would have been disabled so as to render her return to Fall River impossible. Mr. Williamson was a favorite with the officers and crew of the steamer, and was considered as he proved at the expense of his life, a faithful and capable engineer.—*Boston Herald.*

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.—"Grandmother," said little Gretchen, "why do you call this beautiful flower, blue as the sky growing by this brook, 'forget-me-not'?"

"My child," said the grandmother, "I accompanied once your father, who was going on a long journey, to this brook. He told me when I saw this little flower I must always think of him; and so we have always called it the 'forget-me-not'."

"I will tell you," said her grandmother, "some one of whom this flower may remind you—him who made it. Every flower in the meadow says, 'Remember God; every flower in the garden and the fields says to us of its Creator, 'Forget-me-not.'"

The peasants of Huntingdonshire are proverbial for their homeliness. One day a lady riding through the grounds of a friend to whom she was on a visit, found the gate closed which was the outlet from the fields to the high road; a peasant boy stepped forward, and bowing, opened the gate that she might pass.

"What is your name," asked the lady. "Mamma," said the boy, with another bow.

"Ah!" replied the lady, giving him a shilling, "I see you are not a Huntingdonshire boy—you are so civil!" to which the boy quickly rejoined, "That's a lie, I be."

Sometime ago there lived in Vermont a queer old man named Miller. He had lost part of his palate, and was a rare specimen. He owned a mill, the water of which was brought for some distance through a wooden flume. One morning an apprentice informed him that the flume was full of snakes. Miller posted himself at its mouth, placing a large basket beneath the suckers in, while the boy went to the other end to collect.

There was a crash of many waters, carrying Miller, basket and all, over the overboard wheel for thirty feet below. All dropping he scrambled about, spluttering, "You may think I'm an idiot, but I ain't such a d—d fool that I can't see through the joke."

An Eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A Southern editor says that a friend of his was betrayed enough by simply being found in company with another man's wife.

"An' is O'Flaherty yer name?" said Paddy to his new-made acquaintance. "Sure, I knew two ould moids in Tipperary ov that name—but they weren't yer mother at all, was they?"

A young gentleman out west committed suicide in a very novel manner last week. He ate a pint of dried apples and then drank water until he burst. The real cause was caused by his father forbidding him to grease his moustache with the butter knife.

REVEREND AMBIGUOUS.—An Indiana paper announcing the death of a gentleman out West, says that "the deceased, though a bank director, is generally believed to have died a Christian, and was much respected while living."

It is said that at the 4th of July celebration in Birmingham, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the President of the day, introduced the following toast:—"The women of the Revolution—Mothers of men and patriots. The women of to-day—Hoop! hoop! hoop! Hurrah!"

How wisely Nature, ordering all below,
Forbade, on woman's chin, a beard to grow.
For how should she be shaven, what'er the skill,
Whose tongue would never let her chin be still?

A clergyman at an afternoon service, was asked to read a notice for a woman's rights lecture, which he did in this wise:—"At half-past six o'clock, at the school-house in the first district a *he* will attempt to *crow*!"

The Spaniards say, "At eighteen marry your daughter to her superior, at twenty to her equal, at thirty to anybody who will have her."

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Breckenridge the Defender of Matt Ward, murderer of Butler.

Early in the year of 1854, Mr. Butler, a schoolmaster from the North, then teaching in Louisville, Ky., had occasion to chastise a lad named Ward, a member of a very wealthy family of that city. The punishment was acknowledged to have been slight, but for a Northern schoolmaster to presume to touch a sprig of Southern civility was intolerable. Matt Ward, a brother to the youth, went to Mr. Butler's school the next day, and demanded an apology, and grossly insulted, and afterwards SHOT him in cool blood, and walked off.

Mr. Butler was a most estimable young man, fulfilling his duty faithfully, conscientiously, and to the entire satisfaction of the community; and together with his young and accomplished wife were beloved by all who knew them. He confined his attention exclusively to his school, and no one had ought to say against him, until Matt Ward villainously stole upon him in the school-room, and shot him in the presence of his scholars.

The act justly called upon him the executioner of all the better portion of the community. His name became the synonym of coward, knave, villain, and assassin, even in that community, and he was immediately consigned to prison, there to await his trial for murder, wilful, revengeful murder—upon an indictment found by the grand inquest to which the case was presented.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, the present Border-Ruffian candidate for the Vice Presidency, then a member of the U. S. House of Representatives VOLUNTEERED to defend his friend, Matt Ward, and hastened home from Washington for this purpose. By the most unscrupulous means WARD was acquitted. Every one believed that his immense wealth contributed to buy his acquittal, and he was obliged to flee from his native city. The indignant citizens fired his house, and a public conveyance could hardly be found that would grant him a passage. He fled to Texas, receiving that punishment, as an outlaw, which John C. Breckenridge has been instrumental in averting before a Court of Justice.

MATT WARD, BULLY BROOKS, HERBERT, etc., are reported to have been members of the Cincinnati Convention, and helped to nominate their defender to the Vice Presidency, and nearly in their efforts to re-elect him.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS.

The following extracts are from the authentic record of opinion expressed by men, all of whom are now prominent supporters of Buchanan or Fillmore:

BY SENATOR YULEE OF FLORIDA.
"For my part, I am ready to proceed to extreme measures, even to the dissolution of the Union."

BY SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.
"If the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, it will raise a storm that will sweep away this Union, and I pray God devoutly it will do so."

BY MR. MORSE OF LOUISIANA.
"The Southern man who will stand up and say that he is for the Union, now and forever, is more dangerous to the people he represents than those who are in open hostility. If California be tamely admitted with a preamble declaring the territory now free, I am willing to dissolve the Union."

BY MR. STANTON OF TENNESSEE.
"When the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, I and the South are ready to walk out of the Union."

BY SENATOR BUTLER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
"I do not make the salvation of the Union the paramount question."

BY SENATOR MASON OF VIRGINIA.
"It is time the yoke was thrown off and the question settled."

BY MR. COLCLOCK OF GEORGIA.
"If the Wilmot Proviso should pass in any form I will introduce a bill for the dissolution of the Union."

BY MR. MEAD OF VIRGINIA.
"If you exclude us, I am not willing to submit. * * * We intend to have the land peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

BY MR. MCWILLIE OF MISSISSIPPI.
"The people of the South know their rights, and will maintain them at all hazards, even should disunion result. * * * The South must defend their rights at the expense of blood."

The following resolution was adopted at a Congressional caucus of Southern Democrats held in Washington in January, 1849:—

Resolved, That the dissolution of the Union is preferable to the submission of the South to the Wilmot Proviso."

The following toasts were drunk at a Democratic 4th of July celebration at Atchison City, in Kansas:—

"Disunion—By secession or otherwise—a beacon of hope to an oppressed people and the surest remedy for Southern wrongs." [Enthusiastic cheers.]

"The City of Atchison—May she, before the close of the year '58, be the capital of a Southern Republic." [Cheers.]

What can excel the impudence of the Buchanan editors, who are continually charging the Republicans with being dis-

unionists, while their own leaders are uttering such sentiments as the above?

The people are beginning to understand, that the "disunion" which the Arugs is continually prating about, has existence only in the disordered brains of the leaders of that nigger-driving democracy.

A FREE STATE SPECULATION.—A rich scene, we understand, came off at the Indian office a few days since. A spruce, well dressed young man, hailing from Boston, applied to commissioner Manyenn for information, as to the habits and customs of Shawnees.

With his usual carefulness in all matters concerning his wards, the commissioner required the object of the inquiry. The young gentleman, with great candor stated that he had understood that the principal Chief of that nation was possessed of large property in the way of money, slaves and lands—was willing to bestow a large amount on any well recommended white man who would marry his daughter, and that he was "in for it." To an inquiry as to whether his object was to ascertain the customs as to transfers of the property, or those in regard to the rite of marriage, he replied, "I want to know whether I can hold the property, and as I have never seen either father or daughter, I want you to give me a letter of introduction."

The Commissioner suggested to the young man the difficulty as to be supposed that he wouldn't be particular on that score." He "would take all he could get, the more the better." Upon a suggestion that, as the young lady was a ward of the commissioner, he was not sufficiently acquainted with him to justify such a letter, the young gentleman offered to procure letters of recommendation from sundry distinguished gentlemen, Senators and others. These he procured and presented himself "armed and equipped." He stated that he had called on the President and General Cass for letters to the father, but they declined interfering. To a statement of the commissioner, that he had seen and was acquainted with the young lady, he exclaimed eagerly, "you have seen her then—tell me—how does she look?"

The commissioner finally compromised the matter by referring him to the delegate from Kansas, and the last seen of the young gentleman, he was "leaning" towards the House—seeking for relief.—*Washington Star.*

NORTHERN LABORERS CLASSED WITH SLAVES.

The democratic party like very well to receive the franchises of our foreign population, but the despotic power which rules that party, and which is determined to rule or ruin the country, has the following language for the "menials" who serve in hotels:

"IF WHITE MEN ACCEPT THE OFFICES OF MENIALS, IT SHOULD BE EXPECTED THAT THEY WILL DO SO WITH AN APPREHENSION OF THEIR RELATION TO SOCIETY, AND THE DISPOSITION QUIETLY TO ENCOUNTER BOTH THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES WHICH THE RELATION IMPOSES."—*Charleston S. C. Standard.*

"It is getting time that hotel waiters at the North were convinced that they are servants, and not 'gentlemen' in disguise. We hope that this Herbert affair will teach them prudence."

The "menials" will recollect this, or the "gentlemen who are not in disguise" may under the necessity of shooting them in self-defence!

The Missouri Democrat remarks upon this as follows:

"Thus 'WHITE SLAVES,' as those who labor in household duties are called, have no right to resist any outrage, no matter how gross. This is fully equal to the language of Mr. Goode, the Atchison Know Nothing representative, who denounced laboring men as 'white slaves' and worthy of Mr. Reynolds, who seems to have had his cue from the Charleston print when he spoke of 'german and Irish as well as negroes.'"

Such is the manner in which the Pierce office holders and the Know Nothing representatives treat the millions of working men who have done so much to make this country great and glorious."

The correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle tells the following story of the Buchanan flag in Hallowell:

A few days ago, a good old farmer was riding leisurely into town in a light wagon, attached to which behind was an old gig. The sober-minded horse joggled quietly along, while the farmer, with his head bent, meditated abstractly, unnoticed the passers by, or aught on either side. Suddenly the horse came to a standstill. "Get up," said the old man. No motion on the part of the horse. "Go along," said he again jerking the reins. The horse remained immovable, except turning his eyes toward his master. Looking up then, the old man spied the flag hanging over him; slowly he read aloud, Buchanan and Breckenridge, Samuel Wells. Drawing up the reins, he said to the horse, "So old fellow, you won't go under that flag will you? You won't go under it? Well, I don't blame you. I won't go under it myself," and quietly backing, he turned up by the Factory, and coming round by the Hallowell House, went through Water street again.

SENATOR BENJAMIN.—The New York Times, a Black Republican paper, states that Senator Benjamin has transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, "because it is the only party upon which the slaveholding interest in the Southern States can rely for support and aid in its projects of extension." A true bill.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Senator Benjamin is now enlightening the freemen of Maine in regard to their constitutional obligations. We thank the Richmond Enquirer for endorsing the bill, and we ask the people of Maine to present the document to the Senator now in their midst. Let some of the orators of the Pine Tree State make the presentation in public meeting, and see if the gentleman repudiates it or not.—Let the press circulate the "true bill." We want the public to know that the sham Democracy is the pro-slavery party of the country; that their talk about constitutional obligations means simply obligations to extend slavery. The admission of the Richmond Enquirer is sufficient evidence of the charge we make, that the so-called Democratic party is for slavery extension. Let the press throw in the hot shot, and blow sky high the piratical craft, which, under the flag of democracy is attempting to destroy the Constitution and the Union.—*Boston Atlas.*

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON UPON FREMONT.—The August number of a religious monthly magazine, conducted by Professor Huntington, contains the following notice, from his own pen, of Upham's Life of Fremont:—

"It is not often that a more agreeable task falls to any writer, than the composition of the subject, the symmetry and force of the character portrayed, the exciting fortunes described, the close and vital sympathy of the whole story with the best hopes of civilization and the aspirations of liberty, the positive certainty of an immense circle of interested readers, the reasonable prospect of helping on a result which is the only deliverance of a great Republic from pressing destruction,—these are the elements of a rare pleasure in authorship. The great danger was that it would be overdone. Mr. Upham has escaped that danger. The best judgment, taste, self-restraint, and strict adherence to fact, lend grace and dignity to the whole narrative. And why should the simple facts not be adhered to? They are surely enough to excite the duldest imagination, and kindle enthusiasm in the blindest indifference. Everything in the way of qualities, incidents, adventures, achievements, is united here to rouse admiration. Col. Fremont is pre-eminently the American man, the child of American Republicanism, the peaceful conqueror of American territory, the embodiment of American ideas. No candidate for the Presidency since Washington has been so truly a type or representative of the national character and tendencies. His life is studded all over with salient, brilliant points. As surely as science, courage, generosity, experience, integrity, self-reliance, persistence, success, victory, win from Americans honor and affection, so truly does this hero—the planter of our flag on the top of the Rocky Mountains—appear a Presidential leader in the cause of freedom, order and peace."

In a recent letter, Ethan Spike, Esq., gives an account of a caucus, holden in the town of Hornby, for purpose of nominating a candidate for Selectman. The following extract from the speech of the nominee will show how a man feels when he is turning into a platform. We commend it to the friends of the late James Buchanan.

"Feller Citizens—I not only maount the platform but I'll ride it to the devil of the safety of the Constitution on the Union shall seem to ax it. I shall so kinder mix myself with this platform that 'twill be hard to tell ether from which. Yes—feller citizens, yer lookin yer last on the Onspeskable Libby. I feel the planks growin into my ribs, my heels are harbinin, my legs are feelin awfully timberin on my toes is turnin into twenty pennys and spikes. I shall soon be a platform on my wife will be a widder—unless it ar constitutional for such kind of

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of New York.

CINCINNATI, August 5, 1856.
The following letter from Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of New York, on the subject of Col. Fremont's religion, appears in the Cincinnati Gazette, of this morning:

New York, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.
My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 1st. ought to have been answered long ago, but absence and business must plead my excuse.

I am not surprised to hear that the rumors so widely circulated concerning Colonel Fremont's religion should have the effect of calling some, who sympathize thoroughly with his sentiments in regard to the extension of slavery, to hesitate about pledging themselves to his support. But so far as these rumors assert, or imply, that he is a Roman Catholic, they are without the slightest foundation in fact.

I presume that, from proper motives of delicacy and self-respect, Col. Fremont will not publish anything himself on the subject, or take any part personally in the canvass. But he converses with the utmost freedom upon these topics, as upon all others; he has no desire or disposition to practice any concealment of his religious opinions; and I have no reason to suppose that he would desire others to do so in his behalf.

Col. Fremont is not now, nor has he ever been a Roman Catholic. His father dying when he was five years old, he was educated exclusively in Protestant school, and at the age of sixteen was confirmed, of his own motion, and from sincere conviction, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has continued ever since to be a member. Not one of his own children has ever been sent to a Roman Catholic school, though I believe an adopted daughter attended for a short time the seminary at Georgetown, of which the pupils generally are largely Protestant. That this ought to be construed to his prejudice, even by the most zealous Protestants, is sufficiently shown by the fact that Mr. Fillmore sent his own daughter to a Roman Catholic seminary at Buffalo for purposes of special instruction; yet no one ever inferred from this circumstance that he himself was not a Protestant.

Colonel Fremont's marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest; but this was in consequence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of procuring any other clergy to perform it. The ceremony was in a private room, was very short and simple, and did not imply any assent on his part, or that of his wife, to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; nor was either of them required or requested on that occasion to give any pledges that their children should be brought up in that faith. They have all been baptized and educated in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The statements which Alderman Fuller, of this city is said to have authorized, to the effect that in March, 1852, he saw Colonel Fremont joining in the religious services of a Roman Catholic Church at Washington, and that in a subsequent conversation with him at dinner at Brown's Hotel, Colonel Fremont declared himself a Catholic, and a believer in the peculiar doctrines of that Church, are entirely untrue.

Colonel Fremont was not in the city of Washington at all during the year 1852. He left New York for California in March, 1850. He returned in the steamer George Law, which reached New York on the 6th of March, 1852; and, remaining in that city four days, he left on the 10th, in the steamer Africa, for Europe, and did not return until June, 1853. I understand that Alderman Fuller exhibits a receipt from Brown's Hotel, dated March 7, 1852, for four days board. This makes it certain that the Alderman's stay there terminated on the 10th, and that the alleged conversations taken place previously to that date. But as Colonel Fremont did not reach New York from California until the 6th, it is impossible that he should have been connected with them, especially as he remained in New York until his departure for Europe, and did not visit Washington at all.

He has no recollection of having ever dined at Brown's Hotel until this last winter, since 1841, or of having ever seen Alderman Fuller, there or elsewhere. The Alderman, I am informed, is a man who would not be likely to make such statements unless he believed them to be true. But it is very certain that he has fallen into a very gross error somehow, probably by mistaking some other person with whom he may have held the conversation in question, for Col. Fremont. He owes it to his own character, as well as to justice, to take steps to confirm, or to correct the accuracy of his recollections in this matter.

You may rely upon the entire authenticity of the statements I have thus made in reply to your inquiry for the "facts." In the present state of the public mind, and in view of the earnest and persevering misrepresentation of the truth, you may think it desirable that they should be generally known. If so, you are quite at liberty to make them public, and to add that they are given as the result of conversations with Col. Fremont himself.

I am, very truly, yours,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq., Cincinnati.

WHAT THEY THINK OF MR. FILLMORE DOWNS SOUTH.—The Florence Gazette, Alabama, a Democratic print, utters the following:—"Fillmore is one of the soundest men in the Union on the subject of slavery; and he is a patriot and a statesman. His administration has been highly conservative. He advocated the compromise, and used all his influence to quell the storm of fanaticism, while HIS ADMINISTRATION SHOWS THAT HIS SYMPATHY AND FEELINGS ARE WITH THE SOUTH. Such conduct is deserving praise, and we are not afraid to bestow it."

"Pray, can you tell me," I heard an exclamation, "why I always pause after the first syllable of 'temple'?" It is because I love to stop when I come to a u.

IOWA LEADS the VAN

For Fremont and Victory!!

6,200 MAJORITY!!!

The nearest free state to Kansas has spoken in thunder tones for outraged Kansas.

Legislature and two members of Congress elected. A gain of one of the members to Congress.

No Governor, as has been stated to be elected this year.

Twenty Reasons for Leaving the Democratic Party.

BY AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

First: Because it has approved, for the past four years, the appointment of an avowed disunionist as Secretary of war.

Second: Because it is supported by the only political party and political organizations that have ever threatened to secede from the Union.

Third: Because its leaders deny the right of the majority to rule, and encourage the spirit of anarchy, by publicly asserting that if their opponents should succeed the South would dissolve the Union.

Fourth: Because it sustains the right of a bogus Legislature, elected by invaders from Missouri, to enact laws for Kansas.

Fifth: Because it has stirred up sectional strife by wantonly violating a compromise of thirty years standing.

Sixth: Because the admission of Missouri as a State was part of the same legislation which forever prohibited slavery in Kansas, and the repeal of a portion of that legislation virtually implies the right to repeal the whole.

Seventh: Because it refuses to admit Kansas with a Constitution which is approved by a large majority of her actual citizens.

Eighth: Because the whole course of its policy for the last four years, and of the policy to which it is committed by its Cincinnati platform, "tends to sectionalize the country, or make civil war, or dissolve the Union."

Ninth: Because it repudiates the doctrines of Jefferson, and Jackson, and Wright, and lends its aid to the advocates of slavery extension.

Tenth: Because it openly or tacitly acquiesces in outrages on freedom of speech and freedom of the press in Kansas and in Washington.

Eleventh: Because its candidate for the Presidency signed the Ostend Manifesto.

Twelfth: Because it has prostituted Executive patronage to force measures through Congress in violation of the will of the majority of the people of the United States.

Thirteenth: Because it has denied the right of the majority of the people of the Union, through their Representatives, to enact laws for the government of their own Territories.

Fourteenth: Because it allows, without rebuke, the desecration of the National domain by open and unblushing polygamy and incest.

Fifteenth: Because it has endeavored by arbitrary judicial decisions, to establish slavery irrevocably in all the Free States.

Sixteenth: Because it is willing to give additional strength to the only element that has ever threatened the stability of our Government, by allowing its unlimited extension.

Seventeenth: Because it favors sectionalism and the aristocracy of wealth, by courtting the favor of 350,000 slaveholders, with their capital of FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, rather than the interests of TEN MILLIONS of free laboring men.

Eighteenth: Because it has not only violated plighted faith, but it has also broken all the pledges against the disturbance of previous legislation, with which it came into power.

Nineteenth: Because it has been tried and found wanting, and no peace or security can reasonably be anticipated if it is continued longer in power.

Twentieth: Because the election of Mr. Buchanan will be regarded as an approval of the policy of Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing, and Franklin Pierce—*Machias Republican*.

See what Fremont says.

[Fremont to the citizens of New York.] "If I am elected to the high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the Government according to the true spirit of the constitution, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such way as to preserve BOTH LIBERTY AND THE UNION."

SEE WHAT BUCHANAN SAID.

Buchanan in the U. S. Senate in 1840, said: "REDUCE OUR PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS."

"The real standard of prices throughout the world" at that time, was TEN CENTS per day.

BUCHANAN LOVES THE SOUTH.

"Whatever are Mr. Buchanan's prejudices against slavery, his VOTES and ACTS are with us." We noted only the fact that he signed the Ostend Manifesto, a document whose sole object was to acquire Cuba, out of which two or three Slave States could have been formed.—*Charleston, S. C., Mercury*.

SEE WHAT JACKSON SAID.

"I can't help it. (Polk's determination to appoint Buchanan his Secretary of State.) I felt it my duty to warn him against Buchanan, whether it was agreeable or not.—Mr. Polk will find Mr. Buchanan an unreliable man. I know him well, and Mr. Polk will yet admit the correctness of my prediction.—*Gen. Jackson to Gen. Armstrong*.

NEGRO SLAVERY IS THE SOLE QUESTION.

"DEMOCRACY as taught in Maine, IS THE SAME as that which is received in Georgia; and the Platforms which have been erected by the Democrats OF THE SOUTH cannot be distinguished IN THE SLIGHTEST PARTICULAR, from the Platforms erected by the Democrats OF THE NORTH."—*Washington Union*.

"There is no escape from this conclusion: Slavery Extension, IS THE SOLE QUESTION before the country. We repeat: Slavery, Negro Slavery, and Negro Slavery Extension, is the sole question before the country, and to be determined in the approaching presidential election. But the Democracy are NOT opposed to Slavery Extension."—*N. Y. Day Book, a Buchanan paper*.

"Mr. Buchanan has habitually indicated, on the dangerous question of Slavery, correct feelings."—*John C. Calhoun*.

Correspondence.

[For the Ellsworth American.]

Mr. EDITOR:—In no country on earth have the Clergy been more sincerely revered, than in our own happy New England. Accustomed from infancy to regard them as messengers of God, sent into His Vineyard to proclaim "Glad Tidings of Salvation," to win souls to repentance for sin, to declare the "whole counsel of God," how often is the feeling heart pained, while reading some of the late public journals, by invectives, remarks, and insulting comments upon the conduct of those faithful men, who, in obedience to the mandate of their Master, dare to raise their voices against the sins of the times! How often are their feelings outraged, even by those who profess to be the followers of the "Prince of peace!"

Shall a man, when he becomes a servant of God, renounce his responsibility as a man? Shall he smother in its incipient action the emotion of pure patriotism, and fear to declare, by a decided course, the fond wishes of his heart for a pure, political atmosphere, as second only to the prosperity of religion? and what is religion, if it be not a system that denounces and avoids every sin, that loves, inculcates, and practices holiness? Surely those who separate the sacred office from a cognition of the affairs of the family, the community and the nation, divest it of the most efficient means of its institution.

We hear the remark, from a certain class of politicians, "Let preachers stick to the Bible, and preach what they find there, while some of these very persons, renounce that sacred book as a system of priestcraft and falsehood. Others are so ignorant of its contents, that they could scarcely tell whether they were evangelical, polemical or political. If men would read the book they so confidently recommend to preachers, they would find there the most tremendous denunciations against those who were unfaithful in their sacred calling. The messengers of God were not commanded to whisper their disapprobation of prevailing iniquity in the ear of a friend, lest they should give offence. They were called to stand upon "Zion's Walls, to lift up their voice like a trumpet, and show the people their transgressions."

Now what is the difference between political sins and any other sins? When God declares that, if his messengers warn not the wicked of the consequences of sin, "The blood of the wicked will be required at their hands," shall men whose mission is to preach righteousness, be silent upon political subjects, when the darkest shades of corruption are in the ascendant? And who dares to assert before high heaven, that the present political atmosphere is not impregnated with a miasma, with principles directly opposed to that spirit that proclaims "Peace and Good Will to men."

If there was ever a time, when men of high and holy aims were called upon to denounce both civil and political crime, if there was ever a time when the true patriots exertions were necessary to ward off the perils that threaten the safety of his country, that time is the present in our hitherto highly favored land; and yet, a class of men whose patriotism is of the purest stamp, as their sacred office precludes the prospect or the wish, for political distinction, whose mission to declaim against sin, is sanctified by a promised associate, the Holy Spirit, such men are forbidden to give their feelings words, because, forsooth some pious brethren, whose creed embraces the Interest Table, whose stock-jobbing is in government offices, and whose perspective grasp is "Loaves and Fishes," "would rather not hear it."

Or perhaps a right eye, or a right hand might be too sensitive. A noted politician not long since made the following delicate and manly expression. "Let Priests and ——— not meddle with politics." We thank that gentleman for identifying what is good, and holy, and honored of God, with the female sex. We accept the honorable affiliation, but we assure him that when he divests any system whatever, in the economy of life, of the benign influences that the wisdom of holy men, and the sympathies of woman throws around it, he makes it the arid march of power.

We would not have preachers to neglect the primary duties of their calling, and indiscriminately and officiously parade their sentiments, but on all suitable occasions, and faithful ministers will watch for such opportunity, let them fearlessly and decidedly declare their own views upon political subjects and urge upon others their responsibility as patriots and as men; and if our ship of state shall clear the shoals and quicksands that now threaten its wreck, they will have the happy consciousness of aiding in giving the alarm; but if, on the contrary our beloved country must become the scene of increasing violence, outrage and the horrors of civil war, those who have exerted themselves faithfully and fearlessly to avert the terrible doom, will feel the consoling assurance that they are accepted as "Good and faithful servants."

[For the Ellsworth American.]
"Bury, Bury."—[Baby talk.]
Mr. EDITOR:—Will you do me the favor to inform those custom house suckers who inhabit your vicinity to take precaution in their future peregrinations eastward, to have out a good set of "feelers" big BUG fashion, that they may not any more suffer the smartings of burnt fingers.

That I may not in the least, be misunderstood, I will make a few brief statements of facts.

Some twelve months ago, Capt. ——— of this town was knocked overboard from a fishing schooner in the Gut of Canso and drowned. Owing to circumstances of minor importance, the funeral services were postponed until about six weeks ago, when the companion of the deceased appointed a day for the sermon to be preached, engaged a Rev. and made all other necessary preparations. The day at length came and with it came the relations of the deceased to offer up on the altars of their hearts a tearful tribute to the memory "of one who had been to them "at once a brother and a son."

Friends came to listen to the funeral obsequies of one whom they had respected in life and in death remembered.

And lastly; others came, of portly dimensions whose faces were as the setting sun. Though their presence was entirely unexpected yet they were looked upon as commissioned by some over-ruling power to visit the afflicted, mourn with the mourner, and thereby lighten the woes of earth's sorrowing ones. Big salt tears rolled down their blistered cheeks afresh. Their unearthy souls resounded through gallery and corridor; and their long pent up but now bursting forth feelings were passing for the "vale ginnene" agony. But alas for the short-sightedness of poor human nature. The fountains of their tears dried up too soon. The object of their visit was to be overlooked. The all-absorbing topic—Politics—was broached as they had done in times past. But their friends of other days were absent. Their counterfeit sympathy was unreturned. The thing was out. The place became too hot for them, and suffice it to say that they made their escape with no serious injury except getting their fingers burned.

Their last mistake was in visiting the post office in town where, if anywhere, they might expect to find friends; but even there they were disappointed, and in nearly every instance got their fingers sadly burned. So in their future movements I would advise them to take the precaution above alluded to, and listen to the two ominous words at the commencement of this article.

HOWITZER.
Gouldsboro', Aug. 11, '56

[For the Ellsworth American.]
BROWNVILLE K. T., July 27, 1856.

The enclosed circular was adopted at our capital, Topeka, on the 4th of July and designed to be circulated through the Northern States to arouse the people to a sense of their responsibility in the coming election. We are looking to you, voters of the North, for assistance from the thralldom of our ruffian foe.

You have seen accounts of our wrongs and they have not been exaggerated. The circular says enough without any addition of mine so I will not attempt anything.

A. J. G.

We have the pleasure of saying, that a resident of Kansas Territory, has kindly consented to act as a correspondent for the American; and we shall be able to present to our readers information from that distracted portion of our country, from the pen of one, who is well known in this County, and whose statements are perfectly reliable.

The Circular of which our correspondent speaks we shall publish next week. We received it too late for this week.

[For the Ellsworth American.]
BUCKSPORT Aug. 8 1856.

DEAD SIR:—The Methodist Sunday School Scholars, Teachers, Parents and friends, of this place, to the number of 360, took an excursion in the Steamer Rockland to Sedgwick on Friday Aug 1, and had a very agreeable and pleasant time of it.

During the excursion the sense of the party was taken in relation to the candidates for the Presidency and resulted as follows, among the gentlemen viz:

For Fremont	49
For Buchanan	13
For Fillmore	3

A vote of the ladies was subsequently taken which resulted as follows viz:

For Fremont	78
For Buchanan	10
For Fillmore	1

So you will see Mr. Editor, that we of the softer sex as you men sometimes say, cannot go old bachelors, any way—we go for the Pathfinder to the Pacific. All hail to the husband of Jessie.

ONE OF THE LISTENERS.

ED. AMERICAN:—Mr. Hamlin spoke at Kittery on Monday. There were, at least 6000 people present. More enthusiasm I have never seen for years.

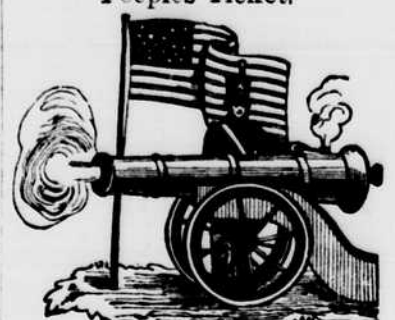
Clifford and Wells spoke at the same place Saturday. There were about 300 present. On leaving it looked more like a funeral procession than anything else. I was at both meetings. Hamlin made one of the best speeches I ever heard.

Yours &c. S. P. B.

The Ellsworth American.

ELLSWORTH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1856.

Peoples Ticket.



FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WM. L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF HAMPDEN.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,
6th District.—STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

FOR ELECTOR—SIXTH DISTRICT,
AARON P. EMERSON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,
NOAH SMITH, JR., of Calais.
SIDNEY PERHAM, of Woodstock.

HANCOCK COUNTY CONVENTION.
The American Republicans of Hancock County are requested to meet by their Delegates, at the Court House in Ellsworth on Wednesday the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting candidates for Sheriff, Clerk of the Courts, Judge of Probate, Register of Probate, County Commissioner, County Treasurer and two Senators. Each Town and Plantation will be entitled to one delegate; having 200 inhabitants two delegates; 300 inhabitants three delegates; 1000 inhabitants four delegates; 1500 inhabitants five delegates; and an additional delegate for every additional thousand inhabitants, according to the census of 1850.

Per order County Committee,
A. P. EMERSON, Chairman.
July 21st, 1856.

Rev. James G. Patrick.

By the Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, we learn that this gentleman was driven from the polls by the Border-Ruffians.

READ
The account of the third, or Tecumseh District.

Who, of the old friends of Mr. Gilpatrick in this, his native county, does not know that his family is with him, and that he has been in the territory more than two years? Who does not know that he is, if any body there has that privilege, entitled to vote.

Think of it, men of Hancock county, that a Baptist Minister who preached in this county more than twenty years, and ranked first in the Association of Baptist Ministers here, and who is still a minister of the Gospel, and preaching in Kansas, and an old resident there, is driven from the polls by Pierce's ruffians and not permitted to vote!

Men of Hancock! when the craven-hearted doughfaces that do the electioneering for the sham democracy tell you that the free state men are the aggressors, ask them about this old Baptist Minister.

Read to them the extract of the letter from a member of his family, which we published in our issue of July 11th dated at Topeka June 16, 1856:—

Our place has not been visited yet by the Ruffians. We had word last week that they were coming to hang Father (Mr. G.) George and one other man in our settlement. Since then we have had a watch set of nights, and some preparations made for defence.

Then ask them what kind of a government it is, that in self protection, its citizens have to defend themselves, against the ruffianly hordes of the lowest class of a border civilization instigated and urged on by government officials.

ARNO WISWELL Esq has been put in nomination by the "Border Ruffian" party, for Congress in this District. He, in company with Col. Charles Jarvis, started for the Aroostook last week, to "settle the preliminaries." Mr. Jarvis had the pluck and honesty at one of the Conventions held last week, to say that he "Thanked God he was a Northern man with Southern principles." Did he speak for Mr. Wiswell?

At the meeting in Frankfort on Tuesday there were 4000 present. 1500 went down from Bangor.

HON. E. M. THURSTON, formerly of Charleston, in this state, and recently from Kansas, has taken the stump in favor of the good cause.

IIIrd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. Freeman H. Morse was nominated at the Republican convention at Waterville on Monday.—A capital nomination. Mr. Morse is one of Natures noblemen.

A new Fremont and Dayton daily paper has been started in Bath, Me.—It is published by James M. Lincoln.—We doubt not it will be a fair exponent of the sentiments of a majority of the people of that enterprising city, which are now lamentably misrepresented by secret and avowed Buchanan organs.—

EDITOR.

In reply, can only refer "Cuter Q." to Burns lines "To a Louse."

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

PENNSYLVANIA FOR FREMONT.—The Washington Organ, "the authoritative exponent" of the principles of the Fillmore party, in its issue of Tuesday last, contains an editorial article, reviewing Mr. Fillmore's prospects, in which it comes to the following sensible conclusion in regard to the result in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts:

"In Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania things at present look dark and gloomy. It seems now more than probable that Fremont will carry Pennsylvania, unless the Buchanan men will unite upon Fillmore, and it is supposed that State pride will prevent them from doing this, even in view of the now obvious truth, that there is no other mode of saving Pennsylvania from Fremont."

Hon. Howell Cobb, who was invited to speak to the Democracy of Maine, is the author of a resolution adopted by a convention in Georgia, declaring that "should Kansas be refused admission into the Union because of slavery being in her Constitution, or as a Slave State, Georgia would RESIST such action of Congress even to the DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION."

For Whom Shall I Vote?

I consider the campaign in which we are engaged, the most important in its results to liberty, of any that ever came off in our country. I will not except the American Revolution, which achieved our Independence. (I wish I could say Freedom; but that word don't belong where one seventh of all the men, women and children are liable to be sold and bought at the auction block.) In this campaign Freedom and Slavery are brought face to face, and every man is called upon to decide which shall be his governing motive—Freedom or Slavery. No man can escape the responsibility. It is for us to say whether slavery shall extend itself into territory now free and thence into the free States or be confined within its present limits and finally die out. It is for us to say, whether freedom or slavery shall be national. It is for us to say, whether slavery shall increase in value, extension and duration indefinitely, or not. It is for us to say, whether we as free men and free laborers will place ourselves along side of the slave in the great field of work. It is for us as Americans, free men and voters to carefully see for what and whom we give our voice and vote.

Now, of the exponents of the two parties in our country; for there are but two—freedom and slavery, for which shall we go? I will tell you for whom I cannot go. I cannot go for the exponent of that party that removed a time honored compact, which has been cheerfully acquiesced in both North and South for thirty-three years, and which secured to freedom all that territory of the Louisiana purchase, north of 36° 30' and by the destruction of which opened up the discussion of slavery in the nation's congress which can never be stopped so long as slavery runs a tilt with freedom.—Again: I cannot vote for the exponent of that party, which sent a commission to Spain to purchase Cuba at the enormous price of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, (\$120,000,000) with her seven hundred thousand slaves (700,000) and nearly two millions of Roman Catholics (2,000,000,) and failing to do this consult upon the propriety of stealing it by main strength. Now the procuring cause of the nomination of James Buchanan by that party, was his endorsement of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the recommending in the Ostend Conference the stealing of Cuba. For such a party and such a man God knows no lover of civil and religious liberty can vote. I would be the last man to take from the South one cent without compensation of their twelve hundred millions of dollars of property in human flesh (\$1,200,000,000;) but, I would be equally the last man to vote to extend the blight and curse of slavery over one inch of free territory.

Now what have I to say for Mr. Fillmore? Simply this—That party or man who can at this juncture trifle with liberty and try to secure voters to slavery on the great question of Americanism is recreant to manliness and manhood. An American candidate to secure the ends of slavery! the idea is preposterous; slavery is of foreign birth and anti-American and no American can so much as indirectly vote for slavery. Americans to rule America? Yes, but not with slavery, but freedom.

But how is Mr. Fillmore on slavery? All I need to know is that he signed the most infamous law that ever disgraced a statute book (excepting the bogus laws of Kansas) which makes it punishable with fine and imprisonment for feeding a poor famishing fellow man, who is guilty of no crime but a love of liberty more than chains. For such a man, God pity him! I cannot vote.

G. W. M.

Wild Cats and Straights.

How pleasant 'tis to see Kindred and friends agree; Each in their proper station move And each fulfil the work of love!"

Wiswell.—Sanborn.

For some two years past the presses in the interest of the intractable, obstinate remnants of the two old worn out parties, now known as "Wild Cats" and "Straights"—and especially the mendacious Bangor Journal, have been claiming a lofty, unyielding political integrity, that stuck to their name and principles through all periods and under all circumstances—and denouncing as Renegades, Traitors, Black Republicans and sectional disunionists all the more practical men of the three old parties, who with a host of warm and generous hearted young men, just of age, have formed the present Republican and truly democratic party.

This has been well understood by the more sagacious of the public, as the deceptive, hypocritical cant of the criminal, who when hard pressed, in order to divert attention from himself, sets up the cry of "Stop Thief," "Stop Thief!" But the mask is at length thrown off, and the rascality, corruption and treason of these "Wild Cats" and "Straights" now stand forth in all their innate deformity—exposing them to the derision, scorn and contempt of all honorable minds. The slanders, hypocrisy venality and corruption are so obvious that "he who runs may read."

At the late Democratic Ratification meeting in Portland, Geo. Evans, E. W. Farly, and Josiah B. Little and other old straightouts, with "rum and nigger" instincts, held conspicuous positions on the Platform whereon stood the Southern Slaveholding Democratic Orators! The same thing was witnessed in Ellsworth last week. Geo. W. Buckmore, Samuel Greely and Jos. W. Osgood, and other indiscreet and obstinate straightouts—were hand and glove with the Joneses the Wiswells, the Redmans, and other leaders of the sham democracy, all were indiscriminately addressed by such congenial fraternal spirits as Abraham Sanborn Esq. the straightout of Bangor, and Bion Bradbury, Collector of Eastport, and formerly the tender of Shepard Cary! That these named gentlemen, and a few of their sympathizers will, in November vote the Buchanan ticket there can be but little doubt, and thus will they illustrate the value, patriotism, and beauty of Straightout Whiggery in these degenerate times.

Buchanier Reasons.

On the day of the late "Cincinnati Platform" Convention in this town a prominent Buchanan was in conversation in one of our streets with two or three Republicans, and among other things stated he could not vote for the Republican candidate for Presidency.

He was asked by one of the Republicans to give some reason why he could not vote for Fremont. After looking wise, and stammering somewhat, he at length said, he would not vote for Fremont because "his mother married a Catholic!"

Is not this a grand reason, and who can withstand its potency.

Foster-Wiswell.
The Bangor Journal made recently, a gross and wanton attack upon Hon. Stephen C. Foster, the Republican nominee for Congress in this district. It is now apparent that there has been a corrupt bargain between the "wild cats" and "straights"—that the former should nominate A. Sanborn, an ambitious disappointed pet of the old Whig Party, (with rum and nigger instincts) for Representative to Congress in the Penobscot District, in the hope of aid enough from silly, mulish, straightouts, to defeat the Republican candidate. And in return for this nomination of Brother Abraham—this liberal, co-revision of a great patriotic and magnanimous party—Daniel Sanborn, the rabid and unscrupulous political Editor of the Bangor Journal, should wield that reckless press to advance the unpatriotic interests of the sham democracy in the election of Arno Wiswell Esq., the office holder's candidate in this 6th District. And hence the gross and fulsome leaders of that paper for a few days past.

The editorial of Tuesday's Journal, headed "Eastern Congressional District," in laudation of Mr. Wiswell, and disparagement of Mr. Foster, is a foolish and ridiculous tissue of fulsome exaggerations, gross perversions, and shameless falsehoods—the disquisitions of the two candidates being in each case the very reverse of truth! The allegations that Mr. Wiswell is an able and talented lawyer—that his private character is unspotted and ununsuspected—that his politics are of the Jeffersonian school—that he is a conservative—that he would stand by the Constitution and the Union, under any and all circumstances—that he deprecates the outrages in Kansas and would cheerfully do all in his power to give peace, prosperity and happiness to that greatly wronged, oppressed and suffering people—and that if elected, the people of this district would find Mr. Wiswell, a sagacious, able and faithful public servant—all constitute a string of wanton misrepresentations at war with the whole history of the man. How does this picture of Mr. Wiswell's friendship for Kansas, and that he would do justice to her square with the notorious fact that he approves of the fenishish outrage of Bully Brooks upon Senator Sumner for exposing her wrongs and arraigning her cruel oppressors! *Friendship for Kansas!* Puh! She has not a more heartless, unfeeling and bitter opponent upon this continent!

We repeat that these gross misrepresentations—these reckless paid for assertions of the vernal Bangor Journal are a string of fulsome exaggerations, gross perversions and shameless falsehoods.

But had these representations in favor of Mr. Wiswell been given of Mr. Foster, they would have been literally true. Instead of which the *shameless apostate* *Lie* of the Journal, after the two silly, but harmless lies, that Mr. Foster is a *General* and a *renewal* from the whig party, goes on and falsely and meanly represents that Mr. Foster is a rank abolitionist of the Abby Kelly school—a Back R. publican fanatic—and a hater of that glorious compact which tolerates slavery. We assert that these and every assertion against Mr. Foster made in the Journal's attack, are false and without a shadow of foundation—as the Journal Editor must have known at the time of writing them, if he knows anything about the man. So much for the Journal's string of *lies* in return for Abraham's nomination in the hope of benefiting an unscrupulous demagogue of the Liberty hating, sham democracy. These things between the "wild cats" and "straights" illustrate the adage, "you scratch my back and I'll tickle your elbow."

Hon. S. C. Foster, thus falsely assailed, is an able, patriotic and upright man, fully worthy of the crisis which has sought him out and brought him forth—and has both a warm heart and an earnest spirit. To the great political, social and moral evils of Southern Slavery now, fully worthy of the crisis which has sought him out and brought him forth—and has both a warm heart and an earnest spirit. To the great political, social and moral evils of Southern Slavery now,

Since this indiscreet bedaubing mouth piece of Mr. Wiswell, in his zeal to repay the purchase money, has put Mr. Wiswell's private and professional character into the canvass, we will not delay the remark that Mr. Wiswell is not in this county considered a well read lawyer, or an accurate pleader, nor an honorable and high minded man. Indeed, recent developments connected with our Judicial Courts, have induced a belief that he is, not only cold, selfish, and icy, but of unsurpassed duplicity, meanness and malice!

families, and while Mr. Foster has thus been engaged, scattering blessings upon his race, and imparting life, animation and cheerfulness into the community around him, some of his present revilers have been muling and spewing in their nurses arms—some of them loafing, gambling, and cheating—and others in secret conclave in their offices, arranging the political wires to advance their own personal, selfish aggrandizement, or plotting schemes of crime and outrage against their more worthy and honorable brethren.

Civil War in Nebraska.
We have startling intelligence from Southern Nebraska. The Border Ruffians, from Missouri, have invaded the Territory, and, up to Sunday, had arrived within 20 miles of Nebraska City. They are over one thousand strong, are composed of Missourians, South Carolinians and Georgians, and are fully armed with cannon, &c., prepared for war. Their object is to stop the Free State settlers on their way to Kansas, through the Territory.

The news of this invasion reached Nebraska City on Saturday, and caused great excitement. About 150 men immediately volunteered to go to the assistance of the Free State settlers, and messengers were despatched to learn the true state of affairs. Some 80 men were also raised to go to the aid of the Border Ruffians.

We gather the above facts from passengers who arrived in the stage on Sunday evening, and we presume they are in the main correct. Persons from Kansas, by the same arrival, also report a most disastrous state of affairs in the territory. The Free State men are everywhere being driven from their dwellings, and compelled to leave the territory. The Pro-Slavery party seem to be determined now to make clean work of it and drive every Northern man out of Kansas.

A SECTIONAL BUCHANIAN FLAG!
The Ruffian Buchanan presses have proved that the Republican Party is disunion and sectional from the fact that somewhere in Oxford County the Republicans raised a flag that had not so many stars on it as there are States in the Union. This fact is relied upon by the Buks throughout the Union as proof positive of the sectionalism of the Republican Party.

Now we have an offset this. We have similar proof that the Pierce-Buchanan Party is also sectional. Unfortunately for them it is not the only proof of their sectionalism! In Rockland we are told was a flag that has upon it *eighteen stars*, and the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge on the bottom of the flag and on *one side only*. These names and stars are on the *South side* of the flag—the *North side* as it hangs is entirely blank!

Such a flag, and so arranged, is very appropriate for the party which has abandoned all the good principles it ever advocated, turned its back upon all the great Free States with their commerce, industry, arts and learning, and set face southward, unreservedly endorsing a sectional institution *solely for the perpetuation of its political power!* To them the whole north is a *blank*; and the whole South the pole star of all their hopes and their principles. They guide their ship wholly by the black star of Slavery and Polygamy, and not by the bright star of Freedom, and Equal Rights.—*Jeffersonian.*

CURIOUS CASE—THREE WIVES BUT NO BIGAMY.—The Evening Journal narrates a singular case which came before the Police Court in that city. George Garrison was arraigned on the charge of bigamy, on the complaint of Lucy Potts. It appears that eight years ago he married Elizabeth Smith; that while his wife was living, in April, 1850, he married Lucy Potts, with whom he lived until April, 1854, when he married Margaret Smith. His first wife, Elizabeth Smith, died two years ago, and before his marriage with his third wife. The Justice decided that there was no bigamy between the first and second marriage, because the statute of limitation (three years) expired before the complaint was made; that there was no bigamy between the first and third, because the first wife died before the date of the third marriage; and that there was no bigamy between the second and third wife because the marriage of the second wife was void, because it was consummated while the first wife was still living.

FROM KANSAS.—Advices from Leavenworth to Wednesday, state that the overland Emigrant Company entered Kansas and probably arrived at Topeka safely. The company of Missourians which marched to intercept them had returned without fighting. The company of Dragons headed by Judge Leconte, which entered Nebraska to arrest Lane, had also returned without effecting their object.

The rumored battle between the Emigrants and Regulators near Nebraska line, is not generally credited. It was rumored in Nebraska City on the 30th ult., that a large force of Missourian and Carolinians had invaded the Territory and blockaded the public roads. Volunteers have gone forward to drive them out.

A CONTENTED WIFE.—It is a blessed thing for a poor man to have a contented, loving wife—one who would not wish to live in a style beyond her husband's income just because her next door neighbor does—one who can be happy in the love of her husband, her home and its duties, without asking the world for its smiles or its favors.

—Later returns do not materially change the result of the State election, as mentioned in the *Journal* of Saturday. Iowa is triumphantly Republican. Missouri is little doubtful, has been carried by the Democracy, who are triumphant in Alabama and North Carolina. Arkansas is yet undecided.—*Bost. Jour.*

Local and other Items.

Trial of Our Savior.
This Magnificent Exhibition which opens at Whiting's Hall this (Friday) afternoon, illustrates one of the most memorable events ever recorded in history. It represents the Trial of Our Savior before Pontius Pilate, Governor, and Caiaphas, High Priest of Jerusalem, and consists of twenty-three figures of statuary, the full size of life, and dressed in the ancient costume of that time and country, together with the Throne, Paraphernalia, and Golden Tables of the Judgment Hall. This Exhibition is no Panorama Painting, but a group of wax Statuary, so perfectly life-like as to mock reality.

We have seen this Exhibition, and are satisfied it is a work of great artistic skill, and was gratified to learn that the citizens of Ellsworth would soon have an opportunity of beholding an Exhibition, that more than equals the description given of it in the bills. We agree with the Cayuga Chief, when it says "it is one of the best Exhibitions in the country, and deserves the unparalleled success it has met with wherever exhibited. Open at Whiting's Hall, for four days, from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Let all our Superintendents make arrangements for the Sabbath Schools to visit it. They are admitted at reduced rates.

ROCKLAND, AUG. 18 1855.
Having had on opportunity to examine the group of Wax Statuary, illustrating the "Trial of Our Savior," we would heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of our citizens which a work of so much merit deserves.

KNOTT CROCKETT, Mayor.
GEO. STANTON, Pastor of Episcopal Ch. W. O. THOMAS, Pastor of 2d Baptist Ch. A. CHURCH, Pastor of Methodist Ch.

THE MEETING here Wednesday, was successful in one. A person who witnessed both, says in point of numbers, there were more than three times as many as at the joint meeting of Chang and Eng last week. Still, the weather being fine and so many more busy in getting their hay that it was not so large as it would, and ought to have been. All the voters of the County ought to have heard the speeches made during the day and evening.—Mr. Hamlin made one of his best. Mr. Baker and McCallis spoke earnestly, effectively and pointedly. It was a good days work for a glorious cause.

Another Ballot.
The Steamer Naragansett went down the Bay Monday, on an excursion, and a vote was taken on the presidential question, of the legal voters, with the following result:

John C. Fremont	31
Millard Fillmore	4
James Buchanan	3

Notice Mr. Hubbard's bill giving a description of his pleasing and interesting Exhibition. We have no doubt but the Panoramas of the Hudson River and voyage to Ireland, are worth twice the price of admission.

Will our correspondents write short and pithy articles, and leave the long ones for cold weather and less striving times?

We have some interesting facts and pleasing incidents, gathered up in a week's trip in the Western part of the county, which we intended to have given to our readers this week, but cannot find the space to do it.

Fremont and Our Country.
All young men desiring the peace and permanency of this glorious Union, and opposed to the election of that arch demagogue and traitor to American Republicanism, James Buchanan, and in favor of the elevation to the Presidency of the Gallant Fremont are requested to meet in the room over the Store of S. Padelford & Co., Friday evening the 15 inst, at 7 1/2 o'clock for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Fremont Club.

SUPPRESSING TESTIMONY. The Argus says they shall not "have room" to publish the speech of Senator Benjamin, delivered in Deering Hall on Thursday evening. This is too bad. That speech must go forth to the people of Maine.—All the other proceedings of the convention and the speeches are of small account compared with this. It let the cat out of the bag. It was full of disunion sentiments abhorrent to every patriotic heart. We listened to it with the utmost amazement, and saw with pain a few men on the platform ready to applaud it! Let us have that speech by all means. If the Argus refuses to publish it, we will try our hand at reporting it. Let us have the speech.—*State of Maine.*

A FREE TICKET INCIDENT.—The free ticket system so generally adopted by the democrats in getting up their great failure on Thursday, worked finely.—We learned an incident in point worth relating. A gentleman in the cars observing two boys among those who passed for one of the "monster delegation," had his curiosity excited and gratified thus:

Genl. Are you a voter?
Boy. No sir, I'm not old enough.
Genl. Is this your boy old enough?
Boy. No sir.
Genl. You have free tickets, how is this?
Boy. Why they were sent to father and uncle, but as they are going to vote for Fremont, they gave them to us to ride into the city.—*Port. Adv.*

Just as we Expected.
A friend has sent us the following information respecting the delegates from Hancock county, who voted, the anti-slavery resolutions in the Democratic State Convention of 1850, which nominated John Hubbard for Governor, and which resolution, the Republican State Convention of this year adopted and re-affirmed.

Whole number of delegates, 30. Of whom there are now
For Fremont, 11
Buchanan, 13
Deceased, 3
Left the State, 2
Doubtful, 1

Of the thirteen Buchanan men six hold public offices, viz:—Arno Wiswell, Inspector at West Point Academy; John Lee, Deputy Collector of Customs at Bucksport; Thos. D. Jones, Collector of Customs at Ellsworth; Wm. Bennett, Warden State Prison; E. Reiman, Supt. Building Custom House at Ellsworth, and Deputy Sheriff.

Thus leaving among the people, untrammelled by considerations of personal compensation, only seven men of the original thirty. In every test that is made, in this proportion substantially, the people are for Fremont and Freedom, and against Buchanan and slavery. It is so throughout Maine. It is so in all the Free States. They won't follow party leaders at the sacrifice of clearly understood principles.—*Expositor.*

The following paragraph comes from The Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, a Fillmore paper:
"Well might the delegate in the late Black Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, urge that so rapid would be the spread of Republican doctrines that in four years they could, with impunity, hold their Convention in Richmond or Lexington. If he had known how many Black Republicans there were in this State and community, he might have moved to adjourn the Convention to meet in 1860 at Montgomery. There are men here in Alabama, and in this county, who are not ashamed to own a preference to Fremont, or any other Abolitionist, to Buchanan. How can the South ever expect to maintain her self-respect, or obtain her just rights, if she endures such persons on her soil, much less permits them to occupy influential positions within her borders?"

ELECTIONS. MR. FILLMORE NO WHERE.—The results of the recent elections in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Missouri are not auspicious for the Southern K.N party or its illustrious leader. The latest reports from Kentucky speak of a Democratic majority of fifteen thousand, and North Carolina had quadrupled its anti-American majority. Alabama is hopeless, and dismal indeed are the prospects of Mr. Fillmore in Missouri. If he can hope for nothing in Kentucky, Missouri, or North Carolina where can he look for an electoral vote? In Delaware? The Republicans will take the plank from under his feet. In Maryland? Even his once faithful *Achilles*, Senator Pearce, has betrayed him, as he three years ago betrayed the Whig party, and sold himself to the Buchananers. The August election demonstrates that Mr. Fillmore cannot receive a single electoral vote.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF ELLSWORTH.
CLEARED.
Panama, Tate, Boston. FRIDAY, AUG. 8.
Hannah Java, Welber, Rockland, Ceresco, Treowry, Boston.
Vandalia, Griffin, Boston. SATURDAY, AUG. 9.
Adelaide, Clarke, N. Y. TUESDAY, AUG. 12.
Brig Emblem Hills, Rockland, N. Y.

ARRIVED.
Hannah Java, Welber, Rockland, Ceresco, Treowry, Boston.
Vandalia, Griffin, Boston. SATURDAY, AUG. 9.
Adelaide, Clarke, N. Y. TUESDAY, AUG. 12.
Brig Emblem Hills, Rockland, N. Y.

CLEARED.
Panama, Tate, Boston. FRIDAY, AUG. 8.
Hannah Java, Welber, Rockland, Ceresco, Treowry, Boston.
Vandalia, Griffin, Boston. SATURDAY, AUG. 9.
Adelaide, Clarke, N. Y. TUESDAY, AUG. 12.
Brig Emblem Hills, Rockland, N. Y.

MARRIED.
In Tremont the 10th inst. by S. G. Rich Esq. Mr. John R. Rich to Miss Sarah A. Moore both of Tremont.

DIED.
In Sedwick the 28th ult. George P. Oker aged 17 years 2 months and 1 day. The deceased was made a subject of Gales regenerating Grace in the spring of 1855. On the 27th of May (a few weeks after his conversion) he felt the Saviour in the fulness of His grace, and was received into the fellowship of the 1st Baptist Church in S. Within the whole circle of our youthful acquaintances, we know of no young man more universally beloved than was George P. Oker. He was a meek and generous and obliging as a brother—kind and frank as a companion—earnest and constant in his endeavors to increase in a knowledge of and in likeness to Christ, he grew in favor with God and man till death closed his earthly career. C. M. In Machias the 4th inst. Susan L. wife of Frederick B. Hanson, aged 28 years.

In Machias 3rd inst. Adie N. daughter of Horatio N. and Mary J. Longfellow, aged 1 year and 4 months.

In New York, 30th ult. of yellow fever, at the Marine Hospital, William Trafton, 22, and Stephen Adams, 25, both of machiasport, and seamen of brig Crawford, of East Machias.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Ellsworth.
James Adams. Lemuel Morse
David B. Buzzell. A. McCallister
Jacob Butterfield. Wellington E. Moor.
Stephen W. Berry. Lemuel B. Peck.
Miss Abby Billings. Charles Peck.
Columbus Conforth. Andrew Seavey.
Mrs. Sarah Crosby 2. Joseph Stacey.
Mrs. Mary B. Smith. Sowell Smith.
Mrs. Annie Dempster. Messrs. J. C. Tinker & Co.
Mrs. J. B. Fisher. Lydia L. Wilbur.
Philip H. Harding. Eighty railroads.
Rosa Long. Mrs. Harriet Winslow.
Joseph Lambert. S. G. WOODWARD, P. M.

National Political Map of the U. States.
JUST Published, containing accurate Portraits, from life, of Fremont, Buchanan, Fillmore, Dayton, Breckinridge, and Donaldson, with the Platform of their respective parties, together with their letters of acceptance and a vast amount of statistical matter, interesting to all the people. This map is beautifully colored, size 34 by 40 inches, extends through to the Pacific coast, showing the exact boundaries of all the States and Territories, Missouri Compromise Line, &c. It also contains a valuable Diagram, showing the up and down in relative rank, as to population of the several States of the Union for the last 60 years. Politicians of all parties, wishing to have before them material for being fully posted to all the latest facts, must possess a copy of this map. Price in sheet form, 25 cents; price in pocket form 50 cts. N. B.—Copies sent (post paid) on order of price. 100,000 Agents wanted to sell them. Address A. RANNY, Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Editors of papers giving the above notice, should send a copy of the map. aug 13 21w

EVERY READER.
WILL please notice the advertisement of descriptive of MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.
To the UNINITIATED in the great art of selling Books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.
Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, for a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 27 181 William Street, New York

BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS!
TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.
An Elegant Gift for a Father to present to his Family.
Send for One Copy, and try it among your friends.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO CIRCULATE SEARS' LARGEST TYPE QUARTO BIBLE, for Family Use, entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE.

This useful Book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the press to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our Bibles. It will, in a few years become the family Bible of the American People.
The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 500 to 1000 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union.—It will be sold by subscription only.
Application should be made at once, as the field will be soon occupied.
Persons wishing to act as Agents, and do a safe business, can send for a Specimen copy.

On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town, in California, Oregon and Texas.
Register your letters, and your money will come safe.
Orders respectfully solicited. For particulars, address the subscriber (post paid.) ROBERT SEARS, 27 181 William St. New York.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Bluehill within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of July, A. D. 1855.
STOVER P. HATCH, executor of the will of Nathaniel Hooper, Jr., of Castine in said County deceased, having presented his account of Administration upon said deceased's estate for Probate:
Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth on the first Wednesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest, WARREN KING, Register. 25:3w

At a Court of Probate held at Mr. Deser within and for the County of Hancock, on the third Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, **JOSEPH ROBERTS**, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Simon B. Higgins late of Eden in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate:
Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth in said county, on the first Wednesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest, WARREN KING, Register. 25:3w

A Rare Chance.
THE subscriber now offers for sale his Store and dwelling house and well established business. Any one wishing to engage in the Boot and Shoe trade and to do a lucrative and safe business will do well to apply soon to the subscriber at the Boot and Shoe Store next the Ellsworth House.

CHARLES McDONALD.
N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the undersigned are requested to adjust the same immediately. C. McDONALD. Ellsworth, July 28, 1855. 21w

Notice of Foreclosure.
WHEREAS Royal Tyler of Ellsworth in the County of Hancock, on the 25th day of February A. D. 1853, by his deed of that date, recorded in Hancock Registry, Book 136, page 196, mortgaged to Bonnie Buckley late of said Ellsworth deceased, parcel of land, situated in Ellsworth aforesaid, and bounded Northerly and Easterly by land of Samuel Bonney, Southerly by land of Charles Bucklehole, and Westerly by the East River road, containing twenty three acres more or less.

The condition of said Mortgage having been broken, I, the undersigned administrator on the estate of said Buckley, hereby call to foreclose the same. GEO. PARCER. Ellsworth, July 24, 1855. 3w2t

SELLING OFF CHEAP.
A large assortment of Delaines, Berages, Calicoes, Paplins, Prints, Lawns, Also Black Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Thibet, Delaine Shawls and Violets which will be sold at reduced prices by A. ROBINSON. No. 2 Union Block. 22w

SPECIAL NOTICE.
All outstanding accounts not settled in thirty days will be left with an attorney for collection. W. W. ROGERS. Ellsworth, June 12th, 1855. 20w

BLACK SILK.
OF all grades and prices from 50 cts. to \$1.75 plain and figured, selling cheap by A. ROBINSON. No. 2 Union Block, Main Street. 22w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber would give notice to his former customers and the public generally that having purchased the stock of Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c. of J. B. Osgood, Esq. and added to his former stock—he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of

Books and Stationery
ever kept in this vicinity.
He is constantly receiving from Boston the latest and best publication of the day. Also some of the most popular monthly Magazines and newspapers. All orders promptly attended to. MOSSES HALE. Ellsworth, June 25th, 1855. 22w

FLOUR, CORN AND MEAL CON.
stantly on hand, and of the best quality for sale low by PRKINS & JOY. Peters Corner Store Main St. 18w

To the honorable, the Court of County Commissioners, for the County of Hancock, next to be held at Ellsworth in and for said County of Hancock on the third Tuesday of July, 1855.
F. M. B. shows that a public way would be of great convenience, beginning at John J. Saunders in Orland thence running on the town road to the house of the widow Syntha Perkins in the town of Penobscot, thence to the Ferry Pond, and thence, across the narrow and strike the town road near the house of Allen C. Pert in Surry, thence on said road to Surry village; and we the undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Penobscot, Surry and Orland request your Honorable Board to lay out an estate and road agreeable to law in such a case made and provided.

STATE OF MAINE.
Hancock, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term 1855.
Upon the foregoing petition, it is considered by the Commissioners, that the petitioners are responsible and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefore Order: That the County Commissioners meet at John J. Saunders' in Orland on Tuesday the 20th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other Measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing a copy of the petition and the order thereon, upon the Clerks of the town of Orland, Penobscot and Surry, and by posting up attested copies as aforesaid, in three public places in each of said towns thirty days at least, before the time appointed for such meeting, and by publishing the petition and order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Ellsworth American newspaper published in Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, the first publication to be thirty days at least, before the time of said meeting, and by the publication of the petition and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American newspaper published in Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, the first publication to be thirty days at least, before the time appointed for said view; and also by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Age newspaper published by the printer to the State, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think fit.

Attest: PARKER W. PERRY, Clerk.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest: PARKER W. PERRY, Clerk. 3w2t

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners, for the County of Hancock.
THE undersigned, your petitioners respectfully represent, that a continuation of the County road recently laid out through the town of Milford in the County of Penobscot, would be of great public convenience, and is much needed by the inhabitants of the North side of said County, and for the purpose of your Hon. body to examine the premises at your earliest convenience and locate a County road through the town of Greenfield to connect with the Milford road aforesaid, near the house of William Crocker in Greenfield, thence by the most feasible route to connect with the new County road now being made on township No. 1 near the house of Rufus Hodgdon, or at some other point as you may think proper. And as in duty bound will ever remain, your petitioners, ARNOLD THOMPSON & 92 others. Dated at Greenfield this 24th day of June 1855.

STATE OF MAINE.
Hancock, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, 1855.
Upon the foregoing petition, it is considered by the Commissioners, that the petitioners are responsible and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefore ordered that the County Commissioners meet at William Crocker's in Greenfield on Tuesday the 10th day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other Measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' Meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing a copy of the petition and the order thereon, upon the town clerk of Greenfield, and by posting up attested copies as aforesaid, in three public places in said town thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view; and by publishing the petition and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American newspaper published in Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, the first publication to be thirty days at least, before the time appointed for said view; and also by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Age newspaper published by the printer to the State, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think fit.

Attest, PARKER W. PERRY, Clerk.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest, PARKER W. PERRY, Clerk. 3w2t

STATE OF MAINE.
Hancock, ss.—At the Court of County Commissioners, held at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock on the fourth Tuesday of April A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty five and by adjournment on the ninth day of May A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

ORDERED. That there be assessed on Township No. 8, South Division in the County of Hancock for repaying the road money loaned from the East line of Ellsworth through said No. 8, to the East line of Walburn estimated to contain eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres exclusive of lands reserved for public use, the sum of eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents being eight mills per acre; and Joseph T. Grant of Ellsworth is appointed Agent to expend said assessment accordingly.

And it is further ORDERED.—That the following sums be assessed upon the following township in the County of Hancock for the purpose of repaying the road money loaned from the East line of Ellsworth through said No. 8, to the East line of Walburn estimated to contain eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres exclusive of lands reserved for public use, the sum of eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents being eight mills per acre; and Joseph T. Grant of Ellsworth is hereby appointed Agent to expend said assessment accordingly.

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LET US REASON TOGETHER.



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WHY ARE WE SICK!

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted to the relief of the bowels, the nervous system, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the stomach, the spleen, the pancreas, the gall bladder, and the entire system. They are a general remedy for all diseases of the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the stomach, the spleen, the pancreas, the gall bladder, and the entire system. They are a general remedy for all diseases of the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the stomach, the spleen, the pancreas, the gall bladder, and the entire system.

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These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the entire system, and

WANTED.
1000 Bounty Land Warrants!
FOR which, CASH and the highest
market price will be paid.
C. P. BROWN.
Bangor, July 8th, 1856. 3w25